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*Ein Fall von Aphasie und ein Fall von Aphasie mit Agraphie nach traumatischer Läsion der linken Grosshirn-hemisphäre.* Inaug. Dis. TH. HEINEMANN. Würzburg, 1887.

A wood-chopper, aet. 30, and right-handed, received a severe blow on the left side of his head and became completely aphasic and persistently wrote from right to the left. His writing vocabulary was reduced to a few words, but after many efforts for many successive days he could write only "mirror script." This was written fairly well, but attempts to write normally produced only vain movements of the pencil. Slowly, after great labor, he reacquired the power to write normally. At the end of about two months he wrote and spoke about as well as before the injury. This is noteworthy as one of the best cases of "mirror script" in literature.

*Vergleichende Uebersicht der Classificationen der Psychosen.* Inaug. Dis. A. OEBBECKE. Strassburg, 1886.

This is a convenient conspectus of the more important systems of classifying mental diseases which have been prepared since the time of Esquirol and Griesinger. The methods of classification are themselves classified as unsystematic enumerations of clinical types (Plater, Kraepelin); types based on the course of disease, in which typic, progressive, and atypic are distinguished (Arndt); psychological (Erlenmeyer, Stark, who called all forms hyper or para states, and Keiser, with his receptive, active, and tranquil states) (Heinroth, Richarz, Griesinger); physical-anatomical (Lorry, Groos, Singowitz, and Meynert, who use circulating changes as an important factor); systems resting on the forms of morbid diathesis (Langermann, Jacobi, Morel); etiological (Skae), and with greater freedom of combination (Bucknill and Wille); anthropological, with especial account of the stage of development (Tuke, Schüle, Morselli, Krafft-Ebing); systems based on typical morbid elements (Guislain, Baillarger, Weiss). The individual morbid types introduced by each writer are also adduced.

#### V.—ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

*Genie und Irrsinn, in ihren Beziehungen zum Gesetz, zur Kritik und zur Geschichte.* C. LOMBROSO, Professor an der Universität Turin. From the Italian by A. Courth. Nos. 2313 to 2316 of Reclam's "Universal-Bibliothek." Leipzig, 1887. 12mo, 434 pp.

The question of the relations of genius and insanity is not a new one. Apart from the literary references found in ancient as well as modern writers, the French alienists, particularly Moreau de Tours, discussed the topic, giving currency to the notion that genius is a neurosis, diverging in several directions from the normal activity of the mind. Radestock, Sully, and others have reviewed the evidence in favor of this conclusion, aiming to further differentiate the type of genius that is allied to the morbid from the genius that is the product of superior brain activity, while Prof. Dilthey strongly antagonizes this entire conception of the great man. Dr. Lombroso (the author of the classic work upon the psychology of the criminal classes) contributes the most comprehensive study of this question that we possess. His point of view is very definite, holding that